

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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DAVID FULTON

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From the Madisonian.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE
DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF NORFOLK BOROUGH AND PRESIDENT TYLER.

NORFOLK, Aug. 25, 1844.

RESPECTED SIR: It is with great pleasure we perform the duty assigned to us by a vote of the democratic Association of Norfolk Borough, of forwarding to you a copy of the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted on the 23d of August:

Whereas, the Republicans of the Borough of Norfolk, in general meeting assembled, having heard of the withdrawal of John Tyler, President of the United States, as a candidate for re-election to the Presidential office, do UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVE,

That they deem this a proper occasion to express their high sense of the many distinguished services which, during his able, dignified, and prosperous administration of public affairs, he has rendered to his country; and of the lofty, pure, and patriotic motives by which he has been governed in fulfilling the responsible trust confided to him by the people; and anticipating that "judgment of impartial history" to which he has appealed to vindicate his reputation against the reckless assaults of unscrupulous adversaries, they believe their Republican friends throughout the United States are now prepared to award him all that he has asked—all that his fame requires—JUSTICE.

We are, with respect, your obdt. servts,
WM. REID,
OSCAR E. EDWARDS, Secs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter forwarding the resolutions adopted on the 23d August by the Democratic Association, claims and receives my most profound acknowledgments. The kind expressions employed by the resolutions towards me, have been the more acceptable, from the fact that as the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth were among the first to step forward and defend me against the attacks of a host of assailants, so now also when all my personal interest has ceased in connection with the approaching Presidential contest, they tender me the voluntary offering of their confidence in my motives, and their approval of the most that I have done since I have occupied this station. Nor can I be indifferent to the fact, that what may remain of my life is destined to be passed in their vicinity—their good opinion, therefore, is of priceless value to me, and their "resolutions" conveying to me that opinion, will be hoarded in my memory as amongst the most precious recollections of my past life.

The voice of prophecy uttered by one of your fellow citizens (whose exalted talents, united with the highest moral and political worth, has won for his name a high distinction) indulged, anterior to the elections of 1840 in predictions which were but too near being realized. Anticipating the election of General Harrison and myself—the probable demise of Gen. Harrison from his advanced age, and my succession as the Vice President—he drew, in the fall of 1840, a fearful picture to myself of what would be my situation on the occurrence of such contingencies. He spoke of violent assaults to be made upon me, unless I yielded my conscience—judgment—every thing into the hands of the political managers. He depicted fearful combinations which I would have to encounter, and even anticipated my resignation, as a measure to be forced upon me. How near these predictions were being realized, the country has had fair opportunity to know. Because I would not sanction measures, which to have sanctioned with my known opinions concerning them, would have covered me with disgrace, I was loudly denounced—my name rendered a by word of reproach—the harshest and foulest abuse cast upon me by an affiliated press—and burning effigies made to reflect their light along the streets of our cities. All this was accompanied by the resignation of an entire Cabinet save a single member, and but few

hours allowed me, under the Constitution, to fill their vacancies. Let it be born in mind that all vacancies occurring during the session of the Senate must be filled before its adjournment, and cannot afterwards—that Congress had agreed to adjourn on Monday at two o'clock, P. M., and that the last resignation of five Cabinet officers occurred at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the Saturday preceding—the earliest having taken place only at half past twelve of the same day. The almost entire work of reorganizing the Cabinet was thus to be accomplished by a "President without a party" who, it had been confidently asserted, could not procure the aid of another Cabinet in the administration of the Government, in the short period which remained of the session of Congress. If the highly moral sensibilities of the five, could have been satisfied by the delay of their resignation until Tuesday morning—of two days only—a large opportunity would have been afforded me of performing the work of making an almost entire Cabinet, which had required, on the part of my predecessors months to adjust. The Veto Message had gone in for some days; yet they did not resign earlier than Saturday—thus leaving me the shortest possible time within which to surround myself with new advisers.

To a majority of the Cabinet, I had submitted, to solemn form, the propriety of my announcing, in connection with my Veto Message, a formal renunciation of all connection of my name with the matter of the succession, and they had advised unanimously against it; and yet, immediately thereafter, their resignations followed, and my motives were publicly assailed by some of these very advisers who thus availed themselves of the fact, that there was at that time but a single press, with a limited circulation through which their assaults could be repelled. I leave others to canvass motives. I state but facts.—There can be but little difficulty in drawing references. I felt that a high and solemn duty had devolved upon me. My resignation would amount to a declaration to the world, that our system of Government had failed, from the fact that the provision made for the death of a President, was either so defective as to merge all Executive powers in the legislative branch of the Government, by making the succession the mere instrument of the will; or, by forcing him to give way before the embarrassments of his position, devolved the government on another—the remotest probability of whose succession had not been looked to by the people during the elections, and who would, therefore, be more feeble and impotent in the exercise of an independent mind and judgment than a Vice President. I considered the path of my duty was clearly marked out before me, and I resolved to pursue it.

I have been reared in the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Many of their citizens have known me from early youth. The knowledge I feel a proud consciousness of the fact—that dishonor could never attach itself to my character or conduct.—They vindicated me then, and now, by their resolutions, they avow publicly their opinions. The termination of my labors is near at hand—the experiment has been fairly made, and I shall under Providence, leave the Government to those who may come after me in all its different departments, unimpaired in all its energies and unaltered in its letter to true import. I am content.

I pray you to make known these sentiments to those you represent, with assurances of my high respect.

JOHN TYLER.

To Messrs. Wm. Reid and Oscar E. Edwards, Secretaries of the Norfolk Democratic Association.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CHANGE! CHANGE!—(D. WESTER in 1840.)
This ominous note was rung in the ears of our People, in every variety of intonation, by the "Black Dan" of the North. During the memorable campaign of 1840. What he and his allies wanted to accomplish then, is now rapidly carrying out against themselves. It is the poisoned chalice returned to their own lips. Every paper records the changes of Whiggery to Democracy. Every breeze wafts the precious sounds of Change, Change! Change!

For example:
"A Georgia paper informs us that SIX of the gentlemen who were on the Whig Electoral Ticket of that State in 1840 are now battling for Polk and Dallas. The following are their names: Jno. W. Hooper, Marshal Welborn, George R. Gilmer, Howell Cobb, Thomas Stocks, William N. Bishop."

But this is only "the beginning of the end" of change among the Electors of 1840. The following were also Harrison Electors in 1840, but are now boldly in the field for Polk and Dallas: R. K. Meade, of Virginia, (a true Soldier of the Cross), David Steward, of Maryland, Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York, Peter Pierce, of Connecticut, Wager Weeden, of Rhode Island.

The great American Novelist for Polk and Dallas.

The following letter from the author of the "Spy," &c., &c., was read at the Great Mass Meeting of Republicans in New York:

HALL, COOPERSTOWN, Sept. 8, 1844.
GENTLEMEN: Your favor of August 31st only reached me last evening, and I hasten, according to your desire, to give as early an answer as possible. It is so much opposed to my habits to attend political meetings, that I have avoided them for the last quarter of a century, attending but one in all that time. The exception occurred this very summer, and if anything could bring me to the stump, it would be to help to put down the bold and factious party that is now striving to place Mr. Clay in the Chair of State. While I do full justice to the many honorable men who call themselves Whigs, I say no more than I think, when I say that I regard their party, as a whole, as much the falsest and most dangerous association of the sort that has appeared in the country in my day. We have had a taste of their measures, both in the State and at Washington, and it is sufficient to let us into the secret of the means that will be used to perpetuate their power, should they prevail in the approaching election. God send that they may not, as I believe will prove to be the fact, notwithstanding all their shoutings for anticipated success. This country, I am persuaded, will do its duty. I see Mr. Greeley has set it down as likely to go Whig—I consider it safe for one thousand Democratic majorities, it being out of the power of the Whigs to reduce it to much below eight hundred in 1840, a period when the distress that pervaded the country told heavily against us. Now, every thing looks promising, and I hear in every quarter of changes from the Whig to the Democratic ranks. Cool heads among the Democrats, feel confident that the county will give fifty hundred for Polk. I heard a prominent Whig of the county say that he put the majority from three to five hundred.—This was said in New York, and may be taken as a specimen of the manner in which your Whigs are misled by the excessive confidence of their own people. I mention these things that you may know what we think on the subject. I give you my real opinion, without reserve.

It will not be in my power to attend your meeting, having business of moment to keep me at home until later in the month. But I take the liberty to recommend that you stand shoulder to shoulder until victory be assured. New York is Democratic, and at this moment our political creed should be a determination to "beat the Whigs." It is a good creed at this particular juncture, and behind it lies the security of the State, the preservation of the public faith and the perpetuity of the institutions, in practice, at least, if not in form.

Wishing you complete success, gentlemen, I remain yours, faithfully,

J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Messrs. Chas. A. Secor and others.

THE INTEREST OF THE MASSES.

Nothing has done more to sustain our republican institutions, than our public domain at the South and West, acquired by the struggles of the revolution, and extended by the purchase of Louisiana. The laboring man of the Atlantic States, is transferred into an independent freeholder by emigrating beyond the Alleghenies.—Federalism wishes to pen the people up in cities and manufacturing villages, for the double purpose of keeping wages low by the competition of those seeking employment, and of enjoying political sway at the expense of abject and dependent poverty. Democracy wishes to diffuse population so as to improve the general condition of the people, and give increased political power to the truly republican interest of agriculture.

The opening of new avenues for enterprise at the South and West, is of the first consequence to that portion of the people of New England, who have their fortunes not to make. The federal policy in reference to the poor, is to keep them poor. The Democratic policy is to elevate their condition, by offering rewards and inducements for the display of talent, energy, and enterprise.

The re-acquisition of Texas and the Oregon, developing new and fertile territories for settlement and commerce, would open the road to fortune to thousands of the young men of New England now wasting away in poverty and idleness.—An ample and almost boundless field, would be presented by it to enterprise and movement.

In all this, Federalism takes no interest. Its sympathies are confined to those who are already rich and prosperous. Its idea in reference to the poor man, is to keep him poor, and if possible, to make him poorer.

It would be just as unnatural for the Federal party in New England to favor the recovery of Texas and the Oregon, as to sympathize with the free suffrage movement in Rhode Island. Both things are equally repugnant to all its instincts and notions.

In the purchase of Louisiana, Thomas Jefferson exhibited himself as a wise statesman, but still more pre-eminently, as a sagacious Democrat. It is evident, from all his writings upon this subject, that he looked more to a "wide spread of the blessings of freedom," than to the merely physical development of the country.—The "young and beautiful West," as he loved to call it, was principally valuable in his eyes as being a "nursery of republicanism," because it was an ample home for indomitable and sturdy freeholders.—Thomas Jefferson wished to provide a safe refuge from oppression, to the poor man of the Atlantic States, and this was his controlling motive in the purchase of Louisiana. He held all tyranny, aristocracy and Federalism in utter abomination, and he struck a deadly blow at the whole three at once, by enlarging that public domain, which gave a perennial vitality to the Republic, by affording the means of independence to honest toil.

Nothing has ever been added to the Democratic creed as taught by the precept and public conduct of Thomas Jefferson. It has received signal illustrations from the vigor and energy of Andrew Jackson, but in its simple and benignant philosophy, it came perfect and full grown from the hands of the sage of Monticello. In every question which arises the soundest instruction may be found in the words of wisdom which fell from his lips.

Texas and the Oregon are portions of the very same Louisiana territory which was acquired by him in 1803. If he was now living, what a rebuke would he administer to that modern degeneracy which is willing to yield them up to Great Britain, and thereby to curtail that ample provision for posterity, made by his early and far seeing sagacity. When our numbers were scarcely more than a fourth of what they now are, his vision embraced the then wilderness of the Mississippi valley, and extended over the Rocky Mountains to "the endless shores of the Pacific." Animated by the same spirit of liberty, which inspired the immortal declaration of 1776, he wished to establish "nurseries of republicanism" for all generations. Such was the man who had "sworn eternal hostility" to every form of tyranny, and who, best understood how to perfect his own free policy, aimed to secure its perpetual supremacy by rearing up a wide and increasing circle of defenders in a happy, prosperous, and intelligent yeomanry. Such was the man, the benefactor of whose sagacity, modern Federalism seeks to cramp and curtail. The fathers opposed the purchase of Louisiana, and the sons seek to surrender its fairest portions. The hate of Massachusetts Federalism is transmitted, undying and immortal. The Quineys and Pickering are gone, but the Websters and Saltonstalls are in their places.

"We have too much land now," is their cuckoo cry. So they said in Jefferson's day, and with infinitely greater reason. But Jefferson was not deceived.—He knew that for the interests of the great masses, it is impossible to have too much land. The more land there is the cheaper it will be, and the cheaper it is the easier it is for the laboring man to become a freeholder. Simple as these propositions are they constitute a key to the great policy of Mr. Jefferson. He wished to confer competence and independence upon the great masses of the people, and he took the shortest, most direct, and only certain mode of effecting his object. The democracy of the present day, venerating the memory, will take care to consummate the policy of Mr. Jefferson. Comprehending, as he did, the evils and fraudulent objects of federalism, they will take security against it, by planting "nurseries of republicanism" in all the extent of the territory which he acquired for his country.—Augusta (Me.) Age.

The last Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Whig, edited by Mr. Clay's friend, Mr. Brownlow, contains the following announcement in capitals: OUR FLAGS AND CANNON.

A Whig Mechanic of our town has kindly offered to paint our large flag anew, and it will soon appear at the top of our pole in a new dress. Meanwhile, we shall be prepared in a few days, to fling to the breeze, from the top of our dwelling, on a neighboring hill, a smaller flag, on which will be displayed "THAT SAME OLD COOK." Ours will be thrown out on occasions of the news of Whig victories in the State elections, and our Gunner, Mr. Drain, will instantly load the "Baby waker," and fire three rounds, for the information of our friends in the country. These, let all remember, will be the signals of our success. Look out in a few days for the news from Maine!

"Look out for the News from Maine." These are the words of the Rev. Mr. Brownlow, whig editor of the Whig, at Jonesboro', Tennessee.

It is the concluding sentence, also the short and pithy peroration of a bombastic article of his own whig prospects. It will

do for a good watchword—"Look out for the news from Maine." It will do for our brother Democrats to hand around—and like a tumbler of cool water at all times refreshing in the hot weather, may be handed round the whole Democratic circle without a single refusal.

"Look out for the news from Maine!" And let brother Democrats look out for the news from all around the horizon. Look out for the news from Pennsylvania—October is coming! Look out for 15 to 20 thousand majority for Shunk. Look out for fifteen thousand majority for Polk and Dallas. Look out for the news from New York. Look out for twenty-five thousand majority for the great Senator, Silas Wright, and his Lieutenant Governor, Addison Gardner. Look out for fifteen to 20 thousand majority in the Empire State for Polk and Dallas. Look out for a good majority for the Democratic nominees in Ohio. Look out for the triumph of the Democracy over the monarchists of Europe, grasping after Texas and Oregon. Pass the watchword round—"Look out for the news from Maine!"—Madisonian.

From the New York Plebian.

Have you heard the news from Maine. Frind Slamm: I have thought and said, now that we are strong we ought to be generous—that as we are powerful we should be magnanimous; and I some times feel "scrupulous" about laughing at the poor Whigs—but when I remember the scenes of 1840, my compassions evaporate. Four years ago they sang and hurrahed us all the way up Salt River, and we cannot in consistency do less, now that they are going up the same beautiful stream with a twelve knot Democratic breeze dead astern, than to return the compliment.—To assist "the boys" in carrying out this little bit of retribution—this forerunner of the Fall fashions, I submit the following ditty, arranged to "that same old tune," and cordially dedicated to

"THAT SAME OLD COON."

Have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine, Honest and true.
Oh! yes, we've heard the news from Maine, She goes for Polk and Dallas too, For James K. Polk and Dallas too, And with them we'll skin the old coon, coon, coon.
That same old coon, And with them we'll skin that old coon.
Have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine, The Whigs look blue.
Oh, yes; the Whigs are all in pain, She goes for Polk and Dallas too.
Have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine, What will they do?
They'd better join this glorious strain, And go for Polk and Dallas too.
We'll have heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine, 'Tis good and true;
And every where we see a gain For James K. Polk and Dallas too.
Then let us give three cheers for Maine, Maine, Maine, Her glorious crew,
Democracy they will sustain, And go for Polk and Dallas too.
(Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah-a-ah!) T. L. N.

The following lamentations of the dying "Coon," on hearing the result of the elections in Maine, we copy from the Boston Times.—It is really quite affecting. Who's got a Clay handkerchief in these "diggins?"

THE DYING COON.

Aw—'Araby's Daughter."
Farewell to thee, land of the coon's ruthless slaughter,
And go for Polk and Dallas too.
Thus warbled a coon who apostrophized Maine,
"You know that you have done by us as you'd oughter,
And the way we once come it, we can't come again.
"I feel the sharp knife o'er my furry hide going,
I feel sharp pain in my very heart's core,
Good bye, my dear patrons, I feel that I am going
And shortly the coon will be heard of no more.
"Oh! give my respects to our darling old Harry,
Conjure him to give up his pistols and dice;
And then die with honor—one State he may carry—
But sure as I'm dished—the 'embodiment dies."

From the Baltimore Sun.

Health of General Jackson.

Gen. Jackson is now about 77 years of age, and from the daily accounts we meet with of his declining health there can be no doubt but that in a very short time, he who has occupied so prominent a station in the land, whose name is connected with the history of the country by many great and momentous acts, will sleep in the cold vault, by the remains of the partner of his bosom—leaving not a blood-relation to the country, to mourn his departure. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican thus speaks of his health and other matters on a recent visit to the Hermitage, dated as late as August 25:—

"We met the General in the hall, seated upon a sofa, from which he did not attempt to rise. Age and debility have set their stamp upon him. His voice is yet clear and vigorous except when disturbed by a severe cough, with which he is afflicted. His eyesight and hearing have failed considerably, and his whole person evinces the tremulous feebleness of age and physical infirmity. His memory is yet clear and generally tolerably distinct, and his mind evinces but little of the decay which might be expected from the prostration of his physical faculties. His own remark, that 'his taper was nearly burnt out,' was most forcibly and painfully manifested. Notwithstanding his infirmity, he manifested great attention to his domestic affairs, spoke of his farm, the crops, the yield, the prospect of the markets, &c., showing that he is not unamiable of what is transpiring around him. His conversation concerning his own affairs showed him

to be a man of great goodness of heart, a kind and indulgent master, a warm and steadfast friend. His family consists of Andrew Jackson, Jr., an adopted son, and his interesting lady, who does the honors of the mansion, and fills the high station which she occupies with a tenderness, affection and fidelity to the General, which does honor to her heart and credit to her sex."

POLK ON THE WABASH.

A vote was taken on the steamer Ocean, on Thursday last, with the following result:

Polk,	39
Clay,	29
Majority for Polk,	4

Results like the above, serve to show that there are more Polk men about than some of our whig friends dream of.—Indiana Statesman.

A vote was taken for President on board the Michigan steamer, on her passage from Beaver to this city on Tuesday last, which resulted as follows:

Gentlemen's Cabin.	
For Polk and Dallas,	34
" Clay and Frelinghuysen,	32
Ladies Cabin.	
Polk,	8
Clay,	4
Majority for Polk and Dallas,	14
Ibid.	

The British Tories have imprisoned O'Connell, only for twelve months, and not at labor or among felons.

The Federal Whigs have imprisoned Gov. Dorr, at hard labor among thieves and burglars, and for life.

TO SUBDUER TEMPER.

Fenelon, a French Archbishop, took in hand a difficult case, and pursued the following course, it is said, with success:

The Duke of Burgundy, grand-son of Louis XIV., and heir to the crown, a spoiled child, of an outrageous temper, about fourteen years old, who had got the better of all his tutors, was committed to the Archbishop, with full power to do as he pleased, and he tells us how he proceeded. "When the young prince," says he, "gave way to those fits of passion and impatience to which a temper, naturally hot, made him but too subject, the tutor—the masters—all the attendants and servants of the house were instructed to keep the most profound silence in his presence. They were not permitted even to answer his questions.—If they served him, they turned away their eyes, as if afraid to approach a creature whose passion had overpowered his reason. Any attention they paid him was no more than what was necessary to preserve his existence, and that as if in compassion to a person deranged. His lessons were suspended—his books were put aside, as if of no use to one so wild, and he was left to himself—to his reflections—to his sorrow—to his remorse." These are the feelings which a parent ought to put in action whenever he has to deal with passion of any kind: and the earlier the better.

A starving man who had committed a theft, was asked by a pious person if his conscience had not cried out to him "Forbear!" "Alas!" replied he, "if it did, the cries of my stomach were so much louder, that they prevented me from hearing those of my conscience."

The Comet.—The Philadelphia Enquirer says that the five principal stars of Cassiopeia, as seen at 8 P. M., form a W. An imaginary line through the north-east and through the middle star of the W, produced towards the east, will pass through the Comet, or strike very near it. The Comet is about 70° east of north and bordering on Andromeda.

Scene in a Down East Printing Office.

"Jim; what are you doing there on the floor?"

"Why, sir, I've had a shock."

"A shock?"

"Yes, sir."

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why, sir, one of our subscribers came in during your absence, and offered to pay a year's subscription, which produced such an effect upon me that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"No wonder, Jim; but cheer up, if you survive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of another such a catastrophe in this office."

The Materialist.—A materialist, who had written a thousand absurdities to prove that we have got no souls, inquired of a lady with a triumphant air, what her opinion was of his philosophy. "It appears to me, sir," answered she, "that you have employed much talent and ability to prove you are a beast."

Tender Mercies.—There are in the mines of Siberia, no less than 12,000 persons, Poles and refractory Russians, who have been sent there to toil out a miserable existence, by the Emperor of Russia. They are so wretchedly clad and fed, that many freeze and starve to death annually. Let us in happy America think of the tender mercies we enjoy in this land of freedom, and never forget our determination to uphold our institutions.

The best way to condemn the Whigs, is by precisising good ones. (With all due respect to our Whig friends, we would not advise them to do so.)

We have given up a large portion of our paper this week to the articles from our exchanges, bearing on the great issues now before the people of the U. S. The time is fast approaching when the final verdict must be rendered, and we think it is the duty, nay, we think it is a binding obligation resting upon those who are to make up that verdict, to inform themselves upon all the great questions—to obtain all the light they can, in order that they may be able to decide understandingly. We would call the attention of our readers to the great mass meetings at Tammany Hall, in New York—to the unexampled enthusiasm and unanimity that prevailed. We would ask them to read the able resolutions adopted, and the speech delivered by the great Abolitionist of America, Bancroft. We would ask the mechanics of North Carolina, to read the able address and resolutions, put forth at a meeting of Shoemakers, recently held in New York, and see what they say about protecting American industry.

In the "Chronicle" of the 18th inst., a letter is published purporting to be written by a Mr. Potter to a friend in this place; we, too, have had a letter handed us, which we spread before our readers. It was written to a gentleman of this place; and we, too, call the attention of our readers to it, and ask of them to read it attentively, and reflectingly. We, too, will take the liberty of asking the Whigs of the good "Old North State," if they think it so outrageous for the Democrats to vote for a man whose friends support him on different grounds, in various parts of the Union, what do they think of themselves, or in the words of the "Chronicle," "will they, can they, go up to the polls and vote for a man whose opinions are not only 'perverted' by his friends, but who himself perverts his own opinions—who has been, within the last two years, both for and against a Protective Tariff—who declared on the floors of Congress before his retirement, that he was opposed to disturbing the Compromise Act, and who, only a few weeks since, under his own 'sign, Manuel' has explicitly declared that he is utterly opposed to the repealing or altering the Tariff of '42, which bears as much resemblance to the Compromise Act as does chalk to cheese. Indeed, the "Great Embodiment" has written so many letters for and against a Protective Tariff, and for and against the Annexation of Texas, that we question, very much, if he could himself tell what his position is at the present moment on these great questions. And still the Whig leaders have the effrontery to charge the Democratic party with inconsistency, when their own great chieftain himself lives in a political house made entirely of glass. The old adage, that those who live in glass houses themselves, should not throw stones at their neighbors, ought, we think, to receive a little attention at the hands of our Federal opponents.

Below is the letter to which we allude: "I notice a letter in your Wilmington paper, written from Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., by Mr. S. R. Potter, in which he expresses a sincere desire to enlighten the good people of the good Old North State in regard to the want of fairness of the Republicans in the Key Stone State upon the Tariff question. "I think Mr. P. would have been able to have made out a much stronger case against his own political friends in Pennsylvania, if his desire had been to present the state of political parties there as he found them to exist. What will the Whigs of the good Old North State have to say when they learn the fact, that to the North Democratic speakers have been charged with open falsehood for asserting that the Whigs were in favor of a U. S. Bank! This is the main issue with the Whigs in N. Carolina, and it must grieve their hearts sorely to learn that, from the corruption and open dishonesty, and the wide spread ruin of the late U. S. Bank, their Northern friends have been forced to repudiate a Bank at this time.

"Unfortunately for Mr. P.'s party 'the great embodiment' has assumed so many gross and glaringly inconsistent positions upon the Tariff, within the last twelve or fifteen months, that more should be charged to Mr. Clay than to his opponents, when they show him up in conformity with his many letters upon that question. "If it should suit to show that Mr. Clay advances doctrines favoring Free Trade, a reference to his letter to Dr. Bronson, of Georgia, will show that he does. If more is wanted, his letters to Messrs. Brennan and Bledsoe, and to Mr. Meryweather, of the same State, will be found to contain what has been contended for by the Republicans—a Tariff for revenue. Mr. Webster is quoted as the authority of the Democratic party when Mr. Clay's opposition to the Tariff of 1842 is charged as another of his 'Jim Crow' feats upon this great question.

"The New York 'Courier & Enquirer,' which is known and admitted to be one of the strongest journals on the Whig side, stated that the duties laid in 1842 were higher than they ought to be, and that they were higher than Mr. Clay wished them laid. Mr. Clay has found it convenient to correct the statements made by his friends when they were either at war with his feelings or interest; and, if he did not at that time wish to give a qualified approval to the position the 'Courier & Enquirer' had given him, it is to be presumed that his mighty ambition would have prompted him to disavow the opinion that leading paper had set forth for him. Latterly Mr. Clay has written a letter to a quarter which advocates high protective duties, which goes the length, in favor of high protective duties, that the Manufacturers desire. Thus his position is not unlike the snake which

"Wires in and wires out, And leaves a body still in doubt, Whether he was coming in or going out." Just so it is with Mr. Clay—take all his letters about the Tariff, beginning with the one to Dr. Bronson of the summer of 1843, and ending with his late one to Pittsburgh, and blot out the dates, and then let the reader determine whether he is "going in or coming out." The same will be found as in his famous Texas letters. After reading them, who is prepared to say, without refer-

ence to their respective dates, whether, on that question, he is going South or coming back!—Certainly, from the traces made by him, it would be almost as difficult to determine his course as it would be to say whether the snake that made the track across a sandy road has passed into the cornfield on one side, or of the potato patch on the other. The known stability of the views of Colonel Polk upon the great questions which agitate the country at this time, should inspire more confidence in all of our great political family, than is or ought to be felt in the "great embodiment," who can be shown to be either "pig or pup," as the case may be. If a fair revenue Tariff should be popular, you have only to quote his letters to Messrs. Bronson, Meryweather, and Brennan, and Bledsoe; and if a high protective Tariff should prove the trump, then you have only to read his letter to Pittsburgh, of a recent date. If the "raw head and bloody bones" of horrid war should be claimed as the result of the annexation of Texas, you have only to read his Raleigh letter to quiet all fears; and if the serious concern which is now being generally felt about the desire of England to get the control of Texas, should make his followers begin to feel shy about longer following the blind lead he has made upon that vital question, you have but to read his letter to Alabama, to find that there he holds a trump.

"Let the truly honest and patriotic people of the good Old North State—the State that I call home with unmingled pride, tho' the proud old Key Stone I call mother" calmly review the ups and downs of Mr. Clay, since his blinded ambition has so far misled him as to cause him to please all, by adopting the opinions of all, and then let them put the question to themselves—Is it right for us to support any man, even Mr. Clay, when he shows that mad ambition, with him, knows no bounds? and I trust their response from the bottom of their hearts, will be—WE CANNOT."

Henry Clay—His Talents.
The Federal presses and the Federal orators are constantly trumpeting forth the great achievements and the great talents and genius of their idol, "Harry of the West." Indeed, there is hardly a speech, nowadays, made by a Whig orator, a large portion of which is not devoted to fulsome adulation and declamatory eulogy on their "great Chieftain's" lofty talents. Well now, suppose, for argument's sake, that we admit that he is possessed of all the great brilliancy of mind which his friends lay claim to for him, it would, it seems to us, be but another reason, and a most cogent one too, why the Democracy of the Union should be opposed to his election: and why? Because, if we believe the principles he holds to be antagonistic to the best interests of our country—if we believe him to be a man of an ambitious and reckless character, and we know him to be such—if we believe and know him to be a man, the whole aim and object of whose political life has been, and now is, power and place, reckless of the means by which he might attain his end, as his coalition with John Q. Adams clearly demonstrates—if we have seen that the thwarting of that ambition led him to make war on the Constitution at the Extra Session, which war he still continues to wage—then do we say just in proportion to the amount of talents he possesses, in the same ratio is his elevation to office to be feared and deprecated by every patriot in the land. Aaron Burr was a great man, if genius alone could constitute a great man, yet who amongst us would like to see such a man made President? Napoleon was a genius of the most gigantic order, and he it was, who prostrated what ever there remained of liberty in France, when he assumed the reins of Government as a Consular Dictator.—We don't wish to be understood as drawing a comparison between the character of Henry Clay and that of Burr and Bonaparte—we only wish to show that genius alone does not constitute a great man; it requires more—virtue, uprightness of character, consistency and patriotism are necessary ingredients in the character of a great man. These, the leader of the Democratic party, Jas. K. Polk, possesses in as ample a degree as any man in the Union. He has ever been an able, fearless, and consistent advocate of the principles of the Republican party—he is so now.

Who Wants a Bank?
What, asks the farmer, do we want with a National Bank? Are not our exchanges more uniform and better equalized, than they ever were under the operation of a U. S. Bank? Is not our currency sounder; have we not less depreciated Bank paper than at almost any previous era of our history—even in the most palmy days of "the great regulator" itself? Is not the business of Government carried on now very well without the aid of a monster corporation? What, then, in the name of common sense, asks every reflecting man, whose mental vision is not entirely warped by party prejudice, do we now want with such an institution? Because, the Whigs answer, because, let us see, why, because Henry Clay says we ought to have one; and besides England has her National Bank, and why shouldn't we have one too.

Our Prospects in New York.
The following is an extract of a letter from a prominent gentleman in New York, to a friend of his in this Town, on private business, which we have been permitted to copy for the benefit of our readers: "As regards the political horizon, Whig stock has fallen 50 per cent, since the nomination of Silas Wright in this State. You may rest assured that this State will go for Polk and Dallas, whatever you may hear to the contrary notwithstanding." Let Mr. Brownlow, and all his Federal friends, "look out for the news from" New York.

There are no more elections to be held this month:

Maryland votes	October 2
Georgia	" 7
Arkansas	" 8
Pennsylvania	" 8
New-Jersey	" 8, 9
Ohio	" 8
South Carolina	" 14

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Thursday, 3rd, of October, a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer throughout the State.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Britannia.
We are indebted to our Northern exchanges for the news from Europe, which will be found below.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, having made the passage in twelve days and six hours. She brings our files to Sept. 4th.

The French papers are filled with speculations representing the effect of the operations of the Prince de Joinville, on the relations existing between France and England.

The account of the capture, and occupation of Mogador, by the French, is the only piece of intelligence of importance received in the past week. The town and its batteries have been destroyed, and the island invested with a French garrison. A very considerable loss, however, was sustained by the assailants—much greater, as is usually the case, than that returned in the official account. It is impossible to predict what may be the final issue of this struggle, as the Emperor of Morocco, is using every effort to make a successful resistance, and as there is a daily increase in the number of the Moors, who maintain the conflict with great spirit and impetuosity.

The chief topic of the day is the rumored intention of Her Majesty to visit Ireland, preparatory to an amnesty remitting to Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners the remaining term of their imprisonment. Whether true or not, the mere rumor has created great excitement among all parties.

The affairs of Morocco, and the possibility of a war between England and France, have raised the hopes of the Repeal party; and it is one of the signs of the times, that several of their journals advert with evident satisfaction to the chances of a French invasion of Ireland.

O'Connell—the proceedings before the House of Lords in the celebrated writ of error case, were terminated on the 2d inst., the English Judges having confirmed the doings of the Court below. It is stated that no one was surprised, and that the ministry was much puzzled to know what to do with O'Connell and his fellow prisoners.

They are unanimous in their decision that the judgment cannot be reversed by a writ of error, though their lordships take a somewhat different view of parts of the question. In Spain, and other parts of the Continent the belief is general that the affairs of Morocco will lead to war between the great Powers; and in Germany it is even rumored that an alliance offensive and defensive against France has already been formed between Great Britain and Russia.

The latest accounts from Egypt, state that Mehemet Ali had abandoned his intention of resigning power. His absence lasted but four days, and he had returned to Alexandria to carry on the government as usual.

A letter from Cadiz of the 22d ult., mentions that the Prince de Joinville's arrival from Mogador was expected daily.

Dreadful Battle between the French and the Moors.—We publish, says the Morning Herald, the following extract from a private letter, dated Marseilles, August 29, twelve o'clock:—"The 15th, at half past 2 P. M., the enemy's fort opened their fire against the Suffren, Jammes, and Triton, who were manœuvring to take up their stations. At 3 o'clock the vessels had taken their stations. The fire now became general, and lasted till six o'clock. At five o'clock the enemy's batteries were silenced. More than 100 pieces of cannon defiled the town, and were well served. At 4 o'clock the Belle Poule approached close to the town; the brig and steamboats now attacked the island. At half past five the forts from the island were nearly silenced. At this hour, some infantry, artillery and engineers debarked on the island and were received by a volley of musketry. They, however, soon got possession of all the batteries—garrisoned by 350 men. The island was occupied. The next day there were found on the island nearly 200 dead, and 40 severely wounded; 128 were made prisoners. During the whole of the night the Belle Poule and Cassard continued cannonading the town. The ships of the line anchored, after the action in the roads. The 15th, the cannonading of the town recommenced by the Belle Poule with the steamboats. At half past three a landing was effected, the town was abandoned, the guns were spiked and thrown into the sea. Several flags and some curious pieces of artillery were taken on board the Suffren, and have since been sent to France. At five o'clock every body returned to the ships."

The city was pillaged by the Kabyles. The Tobacco Trade.—It is the opinion, from what has recently transpired, that an alteration in the excise of that article is in contemplation.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 3.—The market, previous to the arrival of the last steamer from Boston, had a better feeling and an upward tendency, but the receipt of late advices reporting the probability of a large crop of cotton in the United States, caused an unfavorable reaction. Prices immediately began to drop, and the market, since Friday, has been dull and heavy. We quote prices of American fully & per lb, lower than the highest point of last week, and there are numerous sellers of the decline. The sales on Saturday were 4500 bales, yesterday 5000, to-day 3000 bales, nearly all to the trade.

MAINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Sept. 21. From Charleston, brig Tuscan, Higgins, to E. Dickinson.
23. From New York, schr. Repeater, Coffin, to C. D. Ellis.
From New York, schr. A. F. Thorn, Murch, to C. D. Ellis.
From Philadelphia, schr. Ellen, Boon, to G. W. Davis.
24. From Charleston, Pilot boat Cape Fear, Thomas, to Master.
25. From Philadelphia, schr. Solomon Roosevelt, Johnson, to C. D. Ellis.

CLEARED.
Sept. 20. For Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, by G. W. Davis.
For New York, schr. Regulus, Cole, by C. D. Ellis.
23. For Surinam, brig Nauvoo, Nickerson, by Barry & Bryant.
27. For Philadelphia, brig Tuscan, Higgins, by E. Dickinson.
From Mattamuskeet, schr. Champion, Jarvis, Corn, to Wm. Cooke.

JOHN HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street, up stairs.

HAS FOR SALE
600 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, Western Bacon, in hogheads, BBLs, Mess Pork, 20 1/2 N. O. Molasses. 1-4f
Sept. 27, 1844.

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by September 19th, 1844. Wm. COOKE.

NEW TIN BATH TUB, for sale by September 19th, 1844. Wm. COOKE.

V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassimeres of superior qualities, Sateens of various colors and qualities, Kentucky Jeans.

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toinettes, Marcellines, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments.
such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cotton; Hosiery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, white, and colored silk, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woolen, thibet, and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS:
Beaver and Mole skin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed Silk Caps; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of **Ready Made Clothing,** which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

MR. H. S. KELLY, has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Sept. 27, 1844. [2-4f] Market st.

SADDLES, HARNESSES, TRUNKS, & C.

In the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, Carriages, Buggies, and Trotting Waggon, together with a general assortment of Northern Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

PROSPECTUS OF THE "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the misnamed Whig Party; believing them to be subversive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutilate that power (the Veto) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as most every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER,
September, 8, 1844.

NEW TIN BATH TUB, for sale by September 19th, 1844. Wm. COOKE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Dennis A. McCredy & Co., Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the 2d Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

WINDOW SHADERS—BLINDS AND DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest, to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

Dwelling to Rent.
THE SUIT OF ROOMS on the 2d story of the building now occupied as the office of this paper, will be rented on reasonable terms. Those wishing to look at the premises will please call at the Journal office, So. East corner of Front and Princess-streets, opposite the Bank of the State. Sept. 20, 1844.

A CARD.
MRS. COOKE respectfully announces to her friends and the citizens of Wilmington, that she will return from the North during the first ten days in October, and be ready to receive pupils in Music as heretofore.

September 19th, 1844. 1-3t

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Family Flour.
30 BBLs and 30 half bbls, superfine Canada Flour,
3 HHDs. Molasses, received this day, per Sch. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by Wm. COOKE.
September 18th, 1844.

Fish.
SHAD and Trimmed Herrings in store, and for sale by September 19th, 1844. Wm. COOKE.

Notice.
SUCH PERSONS as are indebted to the late "Messenger" office, are hereby notified not to settle with any other person than myself or my authorized agent, who is H. BROCKETT.

Sept. 20th, 1844. Wm. J. PRICE. 1-4f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Guy C. Hotchkiss, Adm'r, Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Shelton & Mallory, Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Britton Hood, Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Dennis A. McCredy & Co., Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the 2d Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

Wilmington Market.
WHOLESALE PRICES—Sept. 20, 1844.

Bacon—Hams,	8	0
Middlings,	5	0
Shoulders,	5	0
Beef, salt,	20	0
Butter,	12	0
Beef, bbl,	6	00
Corn,	45	0
" Meal,	65	0
Coffee,	7	0
Cotton,	13	0
Candles,	13	0
Feathers,	30	0
Flaxseed, tierce, 7 bush,	4	00
Flour,	60	0
Hat, Northern, per 100 lbs,	4	00
Iron,	7	0
Lard,	50	0
Lime, Thomastown,	15	00
Lumber—Sawn mill,	15	00
W. boards, plank & scant,	14	00
Quarter flooring,	11	00
Bill lumber extra price,	11	00
River Flooring boards,	5	50
wide,	5	50
Scantling,	4	00
Timber,	5	00
Molasses,	27	0
Mackerel, No 1,	none	
2,	none	
3,	00	0
4,	4	0
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.	2	02
hard, 3 price,	1	20
Tar,	1	00
Pitch,	1	00
Roofs No. 1,	1	50
" 2,	90	0
" 3,	45	0
Sp. Turp.	33	0
Oil, Sperm,	0	80
FRANK, Ground,	60	0
Black eye,	45	0
Cow,	9	00
Pork, fresh,	3	

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.
THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.
"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing more common than Liberty."
When the dance of the shadows
At daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun—
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?
When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love,
When the moon in her midness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free?
In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue—
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation that's free!
When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain—
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-crashed sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep—
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free!

From the New York Plebian.
Meeting of the Shoemakers against the present Anti-Protective and oppressive TARIFF.
Quite a numerous and highly intelligent body of shoemakers convened last evening at Mager's Concert Hall, to take into consideration the effect of the present tariff upon their branch of industry. They were organized by the appointment of Mr. ROBERT WALKER, as President; David Kilmer, Daniel Wilder, Samuel Kohler, Enoch Granger and William Mackee, as Vice Presidents; and Ira C. Munson and Henry Beene, as Secretaries. The committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the following Address and Resolutions:

FELLOW-MECHANICS: An important crisis in national affairs has arrived. A right understanding of the great questions now agitating the public mind is of vital importance to all classes of the community; and to none more so than to us. We earn our living by following an honest and a useful occupation. The happiness and welfare of ourselves and families depend upon our daily labor. We have been told that a high tariff was necessary to protect the mechanical industry of the country, and particularly that branch of mechanical labor in which we are engaged. We have been told that the present high 'Tariff' would enable us to command better prices for our labor, make us less dependent upon the power of capital and capitalists, enable us to increase our supply of the necessities and enjoyments of life, increase our ability to feed, clothe, and educate our sons and daughters, and thus fit them for that high and holy destiny for which they were designed.
Protection to American Industry is the homed phrase that has been rung in our ears for the last twenty-five years. Thousands of our fellow craftsmen have been deceived and deluded into the support of taxes, restrictions, and prohibitions upon the trade and industry of the country, by the false use of the term protection. Protection to the mechanic, protection to the laborer, in the shape of restrictive and prohibitory taxes upon every article of food and clothing that is consumed in his family, has been echoed and re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land.
But is the film at last removed from our eyes; our understanding is captive no longer. The so-called protective system has proved itself oppressive to our interests. It has failed to increase our ability to clothe and educate those dependent upon us. It has increased our expenses of living, while it has not increased, but rather decreased the wages of our labor. We are compelled to pay more for the cotton and woollen goods we consume, while it requires every exertion in our power to command from our employers former prices paid for our labor. Prices paid us were never lower or than now; though under the reduction of duties effected by the act called the 'Compromise act' they were much higher.
We ask you, fellow-citizens, where is the protection that was promised us under the present high tariff? If we receive no more for our labor, and are required to pay more for a large portion of the necessities of life consumed by us, are we protected by the tariff? If we are to be taxed for the purpose of increasing the wealth of a few capitalists and wealthy manufacturers, in the name of justice and truth, we protest against calling it protection to our industry! Call it injustice, call it oppression, call it plunder, call it robbery, or by any other and more mild term, so long as the name indicates the effect produced.
If industry is to be protected or benefited by acts of Congress, we demand our share of the benefits, while we are willing to contribute our proportion of the expenses of government. Equal protection to all classes of men, to all branches of industry—is the only system of protection that can long be endured by a free and intelligent people. No prohibitions of the productions of foreign climes can be beneficial to us. Light taxes, and as little restrictions upon the trade and commerce of the world as is compatible with the wants of the Government, is the only method by which the industry of this great nation can be protected and made most prosperous.
Even should a heavy tax upon foreign shoes enable us as a class to command higher wages (which it does not) it could only produce this effect by increasing the price of shoes when made, and thus injure the great body of the consumers. If such should be its effect upon the produce of our labor it would not benefit us. For the same cause that increased the price of shoes would increase the price of every

other article; and we should suffer in the purchase of our hat, and our coat; our sugar, and our salt; besides numerous other articles of consumption.
The great principle that forms the basis of the science of political economy is the art or power of producing cheap. The nation that can produce the cheapest will always have the advantage in the market of the world. A nation that possesses the facilities of growing or making an article cheaper than another, needs no taxes or prohibitory laws to lessen foreign competition. A sound, uniform, and undulating currency, light taxes, and as much of free trade as is consistent with an economical support of the Government will do more to protect American industry than all the prohibitory tariffs that ever were enacted.
The present high tariff has been in operation two years; ample time has elapsed to test its effects upon the branch of business in which we as a class are engaged. And we now appeal to you, to the great body of shoemakers in this city, and throughout the Union, whether they have experienced the promised benefits that their friends had would result.
We know your reply fellow-citizens. There is not an intelligent shoemaker in the United States who will say that he is benefited by the tariff—unless he considers low wages for labor and increased taxes upon what he consumes a benefit.
Let us take another view of the injurious effect of the present tariff upon the mechanical industry of the country; and particularly upon that branch of mechanical labor in which we are engaged.
The great and most important interest of this and all other countries is the agricultural. This is the primal source of man's happiness. It is this interest from which all other branches of industry receive their chief support. When this interest prospers, all others prosper. When the farmer receives remunerating prices for the produce of his labor, the mechanic and the artisan prosper. Fourteen millions of our people are agricultural; they are now oppressed beyond endurance. The tariff affords them no protection. Their wheat, beef, butter, pork, &c. &c. wants a market. If they can sell at fair prices they can increase their purchases of what we produce. Secure to them good prices for their labor and you will secure good prices for our labor. Relieve them from the burdens of high taxes, and you relieve us. Protect them, and, as a natural and inevitable consequence, you protect us.
Fellow-Mechanics, the age of restrictions upon the industry of man is fast passing away. Freedom in all legitimate pursuits is the prevailing sentiment of the age in which we live. Protect each and every man in the enjoyment of all those natural rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of our country; leave him free to pursue that business in life for which he is by nature or education best qualified for. Remove every unjust restriction upon the nation's industry. Give to intellect and genius their widest field. Direct not the natural channel in which the labor of our people would be directed when unobstructed.
If we ask protection, it is protection from the present high taxes upon a large proportion of the necessities of life. We ask that our labor should not be unnecessarily burdened with high duties on what we eat and drink. We are willing to contribute our fair proportion of the burdens of government; but we ask a fair apportion in our taxation; but we are unwilling to be taxed for the sole benefit of the manufacturers.
Of all the fallacies of the day we consider the promised protection to the mechanics of the United States, under the present tariff, the greatest. At all events the shoemakers have had enough of it. [We ask that it may no longer be afforded.]
Resolved, That the present tariff is a burdensome tax upon the industry of the country, and particularly upon that branch of industry in which we are engaged.
Resolved, That our untiring exertions will be used to procure a modification of the present tariff, by which our taxes will be lightened and our labor better rewarded. We believe that a sound currency and light taxes upon the necessities of life, will protect us infinitely more than the present tax of about 100 per cent., on sugar, cheap cottons, and flannels. Remove this burden upon our industry, and our wives and children will be better clothed, fed, and educated.
Resolved, That the effect of the high tariff upon the agricultural industry of the country, has an injurious effect upon the mechanics, by lessening the demand for what they produce. The tariff confines the farmer to a home market, and having a surplus of wheat, beef, and pork, he is forced to sell at prices that will not remunerate him for his labor, and thus his ability to purchase the produce of our labor is diminished.
Resolved, That as we regard the welfare of ourselves and those dependent upon us, as well as our brother mechanics throughout the Union, we deem it our sacred duty to do all in our power to effect the repeal of James K. Polk, and thus secure to every branch of industry, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing equal protection.
Resolved, That the great interests of the country, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial, are as much entitled to protection as the manufacturing. Next to agriculture, the mechanical industry embraces, in its diversified pursuits, a large majority of the working classes. We demand that this numerous body of useful citizens receive their just share of the protection of Government, which can only be accomplished by a modification of the present tariff.
Resolved, That we recommend to the working men of all trades to unite with us in our efforts to procure the repeal of the present unjust tariff, and the enactment of such an one as will not only protect the mechanic, but the whole industry of the country.
This report and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. They speak the intelligent sentiment of the working classes, and agree to the letter with the doctrines this paper has long promulgated. A shoemaker by our side says that no duties upon shoes, however high, can protect him. If you import foreign shoes, you must import foreign feet to wear them. We have our own feet, and he says our own feet, and however large the importation of the article it cannot in the least affect the American mechanic. But we contend that the present tariff is in every sense of the term an anti-protective tariff, and especially in the case of the shoemakers. We will reiterate the argument we have given before.
Suppose that shoes of a certain quality can be made in Paris for 50 cents a pair, and to simplify the illustration, we will say that the stock and labor for each pair are of equal value—that is 25 cents each. Now, suppose that it is desirable to protect our shoemakers, and with this object we lay a duty of 25 per cent. on imported shoes. The protection afforded would be just 25 per cent., and our shoemakers would be benefited, though the consumer of shoes would be injured. But suppose we go a little further, and by a duty of 35 per cent. on the stock imported to make the shoes, what would be the result? Why the duty on the

stock has destroyed the protection afforded the shoemakers by the duty on shoes! The shoemaker who imports his stock must pay 25 per cent. in the supposed case, and he has a protection of 25 per cent. on his labor, which leaves him no better off than he would be if there was no duty. Indeed not so well; for the price of shoes is increased to the consumer, and thus he is compelled to purchase less. All the shoemakers ask is, that government will not interfere with them—the mechanics generally ask no other favor. This meeting gave evidence of the rapid progress of correct notions on the subject of political economy, and is proof that the special pleading and nonsense of such anti-protective papers as the *Tribune* are of no effect. The meeting was ably addressed by several journeymen shoemakers and employers; each speaker, by sound practical argument, maintaining the doctrine laid down in the address and resolutions.
From the Pennsylvania.
Important Trial—Conviction and sentence of a Great Criminal.
AT THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT WEST CHESTER.
On the 5th of September, "That same Old Coon," of whom the people of the United States have heard so much, was arraigned before a National Jury for his crimes and misdemeanors—and after a patient hearing was finally convicted and sentenced. The following details of the trial will, we think prove interesting to the community at large, and most particularly to his numerous personal friends who stood by him and cheered him during the last trying scenes.
The Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware, was especially engaged as counsel, but was prevented from attending owing to an imprudent overdose of "Brown's" mixture, taken lately to overcome a pulmonary affection prevalent with his party. Mr. Tommy Temple acted as friend and counsel, assisted by several distinguished whigs.
The jury being empanelled, the trial was about to commence, when his counsel submitted an argument upon the pleadings, which they wished settled by the Judges "in Bank." But the motion was overruled.
We are sorry to say that the culprit displayed very little feeling, indulging himself in wild and grotesque actions, indicative of great natural levity of disposition. His favorite attitude was that so graphically depicted at the Whig Club Rooms, to wit: with his hind paw or claw touching the end of his long nose in a very effective, crafty and imposing manner. As he sat in the dock in this favorite position, you saw at once that it was "that same old coon;" the conclusion was irresistible.
As "Solitude" Ewing said, "there was no argument in the poor beast," to deny the fact, he therefore, though repeatedly questioned, stood mute, now ogling and cooing with an abolitionist, then winking to a Native, and occasionally when the evidence bore hard upon him, crying out for a tariff for protection. The first witness called was the editor of the *F*—, to prove the identity of the prisoner.
The witness appeared very sullen and somewhat subdued. *Witness*—Knows that same old coon, knew him in 1840; was intimate with him; thought him endowed with great principle; worshipped him; have drank cider with him; considered him therefore the fit emblem of the whig party; have smoked pipes with him and spun long yarns with him; but don't know if that is the same old coon or not.
Some sharp questions were then put to the witness, which were replied to very equivocally, whereupon the Judge said the witness must answer, but at the same time he was not to be badgered. Upon the last word being uttered, prisoner cried out in the most pathetic manner, "Don't you know me? Look at me. Oh! I give me some cider and a pipe of Clay!" The effect was irresistible, the Judge told the witness he might sit down. "But stop," said he, "I'll put one question to you before you go. Were you intimate with that same old coon before the Bank of the U. States burst up? Witness—"No, we had money enough then from the Bank, it was only after Old Hickory burst up the Bank that we began to worship the coon."
Here the prisoner began to sing in a wild and melancholy strain, "Hurra for Tip and Tyler too!"
Some of his friends clapped their hands upon his nozzles to stop the song; loud and suppressed sounds were uttered as if humming the air, and when the fingers were relaxed to give him breath, "Tip and Tyler too-oo," burst forth with great energy, in spite of all their efforts to choke off the "Tyler too."
Many other witnesses were called, who all corroborated the fact of the prisoner being that "same old coon;" others had seen him in company with Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Doleful Billy and Joy Morris.
The counsel for the prisoner now opened the defence by eulogizing his client. Said that by his aid they (the whigs) had carried on the war of '40. Said that he had several letters from Henry Clay which he wanted to read, but upon exhibiting them, they all, one after the other denied the preceding assertions so that no one could tell what was meant by any of them. One time out and out coon, then for hanging him; now for protection, then abandoning the principle, at one time offering to fight any man that talked of Texas, then "very glad" there was such a place, and concluded with a round assertion that if they did execute that same old coon, he'd go to Texas himself, and raise a band with a fifty million fiscal agent, backed by his friends Featherstonehaugh and Lord Ashburton. Finally the orator concluded with a magnificent peroration, and a bet of ten dollars to five that they could carry Markle by a majority of 327 votes over Shunk. There was a general roar at this, of laughter, by some ten thousand democratic spectators.
Upon silence being restored, the Judge proceeded to pronounce the sentence of the court—
"Prisoner, stand upon your hind legs. Prisoner, you are a humpback. The voice of the people from good old Maine to retrained and peaceful Louisiana, has pronounced you so. It would be our duty to order your immediate execution, but in consideration of the company you have kept and the benefit the exposure of your tricks has been to the great Democratic party, we mitigate your punishment from death to imprisonment for life, and that after your natural death, which will be in November next, your poor defunct body shall be stuffed with whig pamphlets, and preserved as a memento of past humbuggery and folly."
The cage wherein "that same old coon" was kept was then carefully borne off upon the shoulders of the crowd, amidst the cheers of some twenty thousand amused spectators.
A Jolly Democratic Tur—"Who is your candidate for Governor?" said a fantastical whig to a hardy sailor on the Battery yesterday. "My candidate," responded the old tar, "Sailor's Rights, with a fair breeze and a full canvas." The whig "marvelled," and wondered whether the weather-beaten seamen meant Silas Wright.—*Plebian*.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. Our Country, Liberty, and God. ALFRED L. FRIED, Printer.

TERMS.—\$2 50 if paid in advance; \$3 00 at the end of three months; \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "Wilmington Messenger," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "Journal" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "Journal" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c. &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "Journal" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "Journal" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention. We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "Journal" and the cause of Democracy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.
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NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us as early a day as possible.

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN. 5-6m.

Feb. 9, 1844.

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK, on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have Beef Cattle to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWITT. 1-1f

Jan. 12, 1844.

William Shaw,

Wholesale & Retail Druggist WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just received a fresh and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window-glass, Shop Furniture, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices for Cash, or approved security, warranted of genuine quality for the supply of Druggists, Physicians, and Country Merchants, which he will have PACKED in the neatest and most safe manner for transportation to any part of the country. Country Merchants and others are invited to call on him when visiting Wilmington and examine his STOCK, where they will find prices to suit the times.

Store on the corner of Front and Market streets, lately occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell. 40-1f

Oct. 13, 1843.

V. R. PEIRSON,

Merchant Tailor, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which embraces all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. Having a long experience in the business, I flatter myself that my stock of goods cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment.

Superior French and English Broadcloth, Cassimeres, &c.; Thibet Cloth; Drabets; Merinos, and many other articles suitable for

SUMMER COATS.

A great variety of goods suitable for PANTALOONS, some forty or fifty different qualities and styles

VESTINGS, of every variety, many entire new patterns. All who wish their garments made to order are respectfully solicited to give a call, and all that leave their orders may rest assured of the best fits or no sale. My country customers who cannot make it convenient to call, will please forward their orders, and they will be punctually attended to and forwarded forthwith.

H. S. KELLY, late of New York, an experienced cutter, is in my employment, and has charge of the Tailoring department; he will at all times be found at his post.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Ready-made clothing of every description and quality, which I offer lower than any has ever yet been sold. Coats of good materials from \$1 50 to \$14; pantaloons from 75 cents to \$5; vests do; 20 doz. superfine shirts, from \$1 to 1 50; common from 37 1/2 to 75 cents; tarpaulin hats of good quality, very low; together with a large stock of

COMMON GOODS, which will be sold as low as they can be bought at any store in the State. I have a full and complete assortment of every article that is worn by gentlemen.

Having established a branch in New York I will be able to sell my ready-made clothing at least 20 per cent. cheaper than usual.

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!

A large stock of Hats of all kinds, Beaver, Silk, Molestin, Cassimere, Wool, &c. Summer Hats, Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, of every style and quality, from 12 1/2 cents to \$6.

April 19, 1844. 15-1f

BOOTS AND SHOES

CHEAP FOR CASH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT PUNDSFORD'S, ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS and SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Manufacturing and Repairing. 51-1f

Dec. 29, 1843.

JOHN HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street.

ROBERT G. BARKIS, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

September 22, 1843. 37-1f

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

Also

Pastries, Cakes and Pyramids for Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs, between the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844. 8-1f

Notice.

CHEAPER THAN EVER FOR CASH.

THE subscriber is now selling Goods in his line for CASH, at prices that cannot fail to please all that are in want. Also, Charcoal, Suggles, & Trapping Wagons. Together with a general assortment of Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS. 45-1f

Nov. 24, 1843.

GILLESPIE & ROBERTSON,

AGENTS

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.

Oct. 30, 1843. 41-1f

KELLY and McCALE,

ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere as they are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery & Nails.

Follow Ware and Stone Ware: CHINA, GLASS, and EASTERN WARE. With a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Sept. 26th, 1844. 1-1f